

CITATIONS TO THE SAGE HEIRS

ARGUMENT ON PROBATING THE WILL SET FOR SEPT. 21.

Some Facts Concerning the Woman Who Has the Disposition of the \$70,000,000 Estate—Strictly Brought Up and Old Fashioned in Views of Woman's Duty.

On the application of DeForest Bros., as counsel for the executors, Surrogate Thomas signed yesterday a number of citations directed to the heirs at law and next of kin, notifying them that the motion to probate the will of Russell Sage would be argued before the Surrogate on September 21.

Charles F. Adams, one of the counsel for the executors, submitted an affidavit from Charles W. Osborne vouching for the names and addresses of the heirs at law and next of kin named in the petition for probate. Mr. Osborne's affidavit was based, according to Mr. Adams, on information furnished by Charles E. Chapin, a grandnephew; Mrs. Ellen Sage, widow of Rufus Sage, a nephew; and William Y. Gardner, son of a niece of the testator.

The citations must either be served personally or published for six successive weeks in the New York Law Journal and some other city newspapers.

If the estate is not tied up by a contest Mrs. Russell Sage will be able within a few months to begin to distribute the \$70,000,000 left her under the will. Very few years are left to this woman of 77 years in which to make disposition of this vast estate.

It has been announced for her by close friends that she will elect to spend her money for charity. All that know her, and the many who have gained some knowledge of her character through the reflection of herself in many unostentatious good deeds, believe that the very few millions could be found than the little white haired woman now in the seclusion of her home at Lawrence, L. I.

When Mrs. Sage was a seven-year-old girl, so she has told the story, her mother once rebuked her for tearing her skirts while climbing fences. "If you tear your clothes this way," said the mother, "I will have to make your skirts out of bed ticking—blue bed ticking with white stripes. Little girls who tear their dresses in heedless climbing of fences will soon be too poor to afford anything but bed ticking."

It was even while she was young enough to have the haunting fear of being garbed in blue and white striped bed ticking kept her in the paths of proper deportment that Mrs. Sage had inculcated in her the first precepts of right living and right thinking—precepts which, rigorously adhered to by the growing girl and the woman, have had their part in making the Mrs. Sage of today worthy of the trust reposed in her by her husband.

It was the oldstyle training that was given to Olivia Slocum by her mother—that discipline which insisted that "children should be seen and not heard." Mrs. Sage once told a friend a story illustrative of the Spartan discipline which ruled in the house of her girlhood.

Mrs. Russell Sage told her daughter that if she played with a certain little girl, whose company she did not believe was best for the child, she would be punished. Olivia slipped through a hole in the fence and, with the daring of Eve strong in her, enjoyed the delights of the forbidden companionship. When she returned home, with guilt stamped in red letters of shame on her cheeks, her mother, at the time busy entertaining guests, hardly noticed the daughter. "Olivia," she called, "I am busy now and you have disobeyed me."

"I hurried to bed," laughs Mrs. Sage in this recital of her infantile transgression, "thinking that perhaps she might forget her promise to punish me. I went to sleep. After the guests left the house my mother came upstairs, waked me up and whipped me as she had promised to do."

After she had gained her apprenticeship in the three R's at home Olivia Slocum was sent to the Troy Female Seminary, afterward known as the Emma Willard Seminary, under which name the school now ranks high as a school for young women. Emma Willard was herself a teacher at the seminary at the time Olivia Slocum attended, and was beloved of all the scholars.

In 1847 Miss Slocum was graduated from the Troy institution. Fifty years afterward she returned to address the girls of the graduating class. It was on June 19, 1897, Mrs. Sage, then 68 years old, celebrated the golden anniversary of her graduation by appearing in a white muslin dress, with the school colors pinned on her bosom, like all of the young misses on the platform whose diplomas were freshly inked.

Mrs. Sage addressed the girls, dwelling reminiscently on the times that she had known fifty years past and drawing comparisons between the pleasures she had enjoyed as a schoolgirl and those of the girls of the day.

"Our greatest fun," said Mrs. Sage to the girls of Willard's, "was to take our sewing of a warm afternoon after recitations and sit out under the apple trees in what was then a nearby orchard, stitching while one of the teachers read Sir Walter Scott and Jane Austen. In those days we girls did not think of such things as golf and tennis and weekly dances. I believe that maybe a good knowledge of how to sew and how to turn the heel and a liking fitted us better for wives than the ability to sail a boat or beat a bogey on a golf links."

Mrs. Sage often has expressed her doubts as to the value of the present day "all round" education for women. She has put her question in a sententious anecdote. "A woman I know," once said Mrs. Sage to Miss Helen Gould, "has a daughter who wants to be one of the 'advanced' girls, with a 'broad education.' Now this girl wrote a letter one time to a lady who is many years her elder, and she wrote it as if she should write to me, for example, 'My Dear Sage:'"

From the time that she graduated from Willard's Seminary until she married Russell Sage Miss Slocum taught school, most of the time in Philadelphia. Then with her marriage came her sudden transition from the gray, unobtrusive life of the school-marm to the station of wife of a rich man. For Sage was rich thirty-five years ago, if not yet the multi-millionaire he was destined to become.

As the wife of a rich man Mrs. Sage found more than one unpleasant perquisite of office which had to be tolerated, chief of these the beggar and the crank. For days she steadfastly refused to employ a private secretary, preferring to come into closer touch with her correspondents, as she put it, by answering with her own hand all letters received and meeting in person every one who called upon her.

POSSESSIONS A BEGGING LETTER SENT HER FROM OUT IN ARIZONA. IT READS:

Mrs. R. SAGE,
Dear Mam: We, the committee of the town of Palisade, appointed to dispose of the male child of the late Mexico Red, a horse thief which had to be hung here in this town last week and which left a male child without any mother on our hands, write to ask you if you would like to adopt the same. The boy is part Mexican and part negro, 10 years old, sound of limb and wind and don't seem to be one of the unfortunate traits of his father. We will send him on to you in charge of a gentleman who is going East if agreeable to you. Awaiting an agreeable reply, we are, &c.

One other amusing letter was received by Mrs. Sage several years ago. It came from a little town in Mississippi and assured the kindly woman for whose notice it was designed that the writer had six children, the youngest of whom was a boy of a marvellous inventive genius. This infant wonder had invented a hoe that would "snake sweet potatoes out of the ground faster than a man could pick 'em up," and had also contrived a patent to insure the weaning of calves from their mothers—all this before the tender age of 18 had been attained. Would Mrs. Sage kindly send this embryo Edison through college?

What has been Mrs. Sage's experience with cranks and beggars in the past will probably be her even greater misfortune in the future, now that it is known that she is sole arbiter of the disposition of such a great sum of money.

It is probable that the Sage house on Fifth avenue in New York will know little more of Mrs. Sage. She has often expressed her dislike of New York and said that she lived here only because her husband's business interests made his constant presence in the city imperative.

"I am not as fond of New York as I might be expected to be," Mrs. Sage once replied to a question. "One never seems to be at rest in this great city. Here in New York we are so quick and so restless that we appear to have no time, even if we had the inclination, for the better things in life."

And again Mrs. Sage has had this to say of New York: "I think New York is not a good field for the really ambitious. Men have to work so hard to achieve success here that they kill themselves in harness."

DR. CHALMERS ROBBED.

Looked at His \$500 Watch to Tell a Man the Time and Lost It.

Dr. Matthew Chalmers of 24 West Sixteenth street reported to the West Thirtieth street police station last night that he had been robbed of an \$500 watch in Twenty-eighth street near Fifth avenue a few minutes before. He said he had dined at the Union League Club and started out for a walk.

A young man in evening clothes stopped him and asked the way to get to the Grand Central Station. He then wanted to know if he could make a train at 8:30 o'clock.

Dr. Chalmers looked at his watch and a few minutes later missed it. His pocket had been picked. He was sure the young man by whose trick got away with the watch. The doctor valued it as an heirloom passed from its intrinsic worth.

HOLD UP OFFICE IN DAYLIGHT.

Three Men Shot Proprietor, Steel \$200, Then Shot Policeman.

Boston, July 28.—Three men entered the Esterbrook Coal Company's office, in Charlestown, at 11 o'clock this morning and when they left Thomas J. Hickey, the proprietor, was lying with a bullet wound in his head and \$200 had been taken. W. E. Brown of New York, the member of the trio accredited with doing the shooting, trying to escape, used his revolver on Policeman Herman Schiel, wounding him in the left leg. He also fired two shots at Policeman Brady, who captured him.

Fred Sackeppel of Bridgeport, Conn., was also captured, but the third man escaped.

The robbers approached the desk at which Hickey sat and ordered him to hold up his hands. Hickey thought it a joke and did not obey. The next moment a bullet struck him just back of the head, making a flesh wound.

The robbers then grabbed \$200 and cleared out after cutting the telephone wires. The shot had been heard by the two policemen, who gave chase.

SECOND TARPON COMES NORTH.

Two Fine Specimens Will Be on View at the Aquarium To-day.

Dr. W. I. De Nyse of the New York Aquarium got another tarpon yesterday, and the new acquisition, as well as the one he got on Friday, will be on exhibition to the public to-day in the middle pool. The tarpon raised the gun to his shoulder when Capt. Schuon brought in the tarpon he caught inside Sandy Hook.

Yesterday Capt. Runyon, another old Jersey fisherman, caught a tarpon of the same size as the one brought in by him in the second tarpon very much alive. It was caught in Capt. Runyon's net off Bedford, N. J., not far from Sandy Hook.

Each specimen weighs about seventy-five pounds and is about five feet in length.

Shot at a Cat; Killed His Chin.

Utica, July 28.—In Milford, Otsego county, yesterday Charles Smith, 14 years of age, was shot and instantly killed by one of the teachers read Sir Walter Scott and Jane Austen. In those days we girls did not think of such things as golf and tennis and weekly dances. I believe that maybe a good knowledge of how to sew and how to turn the heel and a liking fitted us better for wives than the ability to sail a boat or beat a bogey on a golf links."

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FRENCH SHOOT U. S. OFFICER.

STRAY BULLET FROM WARSHIP KILLS LIEUT. ENGLAND.

On Duty on the Bridge of the Chattanooga When She Steamed Past French Cruiser, Whose Crew Was at Small Arm Target Practice—Other Bullets Hit the Ship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
CHEROKEE, July 28.—Lieut. Clarence England of the United States cruiser Chattanooga was shot in the spine at 10 o'clock this morning by a bullet from a French warship, the crew of which was at rifle practice. He died at 6 o'clock this evening. The Chattanooga was hit seven times by bullets after she had signalled to the Frenchman.

Lieut. England, who was the navigator of the Chattanooga on the bridge when the cruiser started out of the harbor for the target range. As she neared the cruiser Dupetit Thouars several bullets hit the side of the American ship. Signals were set asking the Frenchman to cease firing, but before the order could be put into effect Lieut. England was struck. The bullet entered at the base of the spine and passed out under the arm.

The custom of the Frenchmen in having small arm practice on board, the men firing at targets in the water, differs from that of the Americans, who land their rifle squads on a barren island at the mouth of the harbor.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Rear Admiral Train, in command of the Analofo fleet, this morning called the Navy Department announcing the death of Lieut. Clarence England aboard the Chattanooga, in Chetof harbor, as the result of an accidental shot fired from a French man of war at target practice. Admiral Train's first despatch notified the Department of the accident and the serious wounding of Lieut. England. A later message states that he died at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, eight hours after the accident.

It appears from the brief despatch that the Chattanooga was leaving the harbor of Chetof for the target range, and while Lieut. England was standing on the bridge a stray bullet from the French vessel struck him in the back, inflicting a serious wound. The French ship was engaged in small arm target practice.

Lieut. England was navigator of the Chattanooga and had been since December 1, 1904. He was a native of Arkansas and entered the naval service in September, 1880. He was unmarried. A brother of Lieut. England is Capt. Lloyd England of the Artillery Corps, who has within the past two weeks been assigned to duty at the War Department in Washington.

At the Navy Department it is said that the only outcome of the unfortunate incident is likely to be an apology from the French commander, which this Government is bound to accept.

A somewhat similar incident which is recalled by Navy Department officers occurred when Rear Admiral Farragut made his famous European cruise on board the Franklin.

At one of the European ports Admiral Farragut gave orders for the firing of a salute to a Dutch man of war. Preparation was made to carry out the order, and in his haste the gunner forgot to remove the iron tampion, weighing twenty pounds or more, from the muzzle of the gun. The missile shot across the Dutch vessel and carried off the heads of two Dutch sailors.

Admiral Farragut promptly sent the captain of the Franklin aboard the Dutch ship to offer his profound apologies for the accident and to say that his Government would make whatever reparation was possible.

The Dutch Admiral accepted the apology and sent back word to Admiral Farragut that he should give himself no concern over the unfortunate affair, adding: "His Majesty has plenty of Dutchmen." This ended the incident. It is not believed that this Government will make any demand for satisfaction.

SOLDIER SWELLS IN DIRTY CARS.

Aristocratic Philadelphia Troopers to En Join State From Paying Reading R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Because the Reading Railway tried to force the exclusive First City troop, under Capt. John C. Groome, and the little exclusive Troop A, under Capt. Barclay H. Warburton, to travel from Gettysburg Camp in filthy cars without light or water, the courts will be appealed to on Monday for an injunction to restrain the State from paying the railroad for transportation.

Capt. Warburton declared that they were put into cars built in the Centennial year, and that when the troops boarded the train at Gettysburg they were in the cars, no ice nor water in the coolers, and a freight train crew in charge of the train. The cars, he added, were so filthy that the odors were nauseating.

Troop A and the First City Troop used the same train. Capt. Groome and Capt. Warburton put their heads together with the result that once on the main line at Gettysburg they refused to permit their commands to proceed. As a result, lights were put for the cars and water was placed in the coolers. Even then, the two commanders say, the accommodations were such that a decent railroad should have been selected to offer to transport them.

Capt. Warburton said the cars supplied him for his troops had only thirteen seats to a side. Into these cars he had his half hundred men, their sabres, carbines, haversacks and horse equipment. There the sons of Philadelphia's aristocracy sat all night huddled together, suffering from foul air and the heat.

The officers' car, said Capt. Warburton, had only eight seats to a side. It was also filthy. Into this car all the officers with their servants and some of the troops had to crowd. The conductor and brakemen were no uniforms and paraded up and down the aisles smoking good pipes. Warburton complained bitterly.

The infantry were treated the same way. So bad was the Reading service to the camp that not one-tenth the usual number of visitors went there.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Norwich Line steamer Chester W. Chapin left for New York, via New London, at 10 o'clock in the morning and the foot of East 10th street at 8:15 in the evening. The steamer arrived at New York at 10:45 A. M., and is due at New London at 8:15 in the evening. The steamer will return to New York at 10:45 A. M. and will be at New London at 8:15 in the evening. The steamer will return to New York at 10:45 A. M. and will be at New London at 8:15 in the evening.

WIDOW'S SIX BALK WEDDING.

Bridgroom, Landed by an Advertisement, Backs Out on Seeing Family.

CHARLESTON, Ill., July 28.—Mrs. Nina Buck of Gypsum, Kan., came here yesterday with the expectation of marrying Rufus Crim of this city. The engagement was due to an advertisement in a matrimonial newspaper and a brief correspondence. Mrs. Buck brought along her six children, the result of a former marriage.

At the sight of the family the prospective bridegroom threw up his hands. A conference was held and it was mutually agreed to call off the wedding.

Mr. Crim is a well known business man. He refused to discuss the matter, but Mrs. Buck, before leaving for her old home last night, said:

"A poor woman and hoped to better my condition. Mr. Crim did not tell the exact truth about himself."

LONDON, POLICE NOT GRATERS.

Chief Commissioner Says They Do Not Levy Blackmail on Women of the Street.

LONDON, July 21.—The Royal Commission which, as the direct outcome of the D'Angely case, was appointed to inquire into the methods in which the metropolitan police discharge certain of their functions, held its first public sitting this week.

It will be remembered that in May Mrs. D'Angely was arrested in Regent street about midnight on a charge of solicitation, that evidence was produced that she was a French woman recently arrived in London, that her husband testified that he had an appointment to meet her on that night, and that nothing was proved against the character of either, and that the Magistrate who heard the case declared that a woman who was alone in Regent street at night could not be respectable. The D'Angelys left London soon after the case and nothing has been heard of them since. A great outcry was made that an official apology was due to the woman and this commission was appointed.

Sir D. Brynmor Jones, K. C., M. P., presided. The commissioners include Rufus Isaacs, K. C., M. P., and the police are represented by well known barristers.

The first witness was Sir Edward Henry, Chief Commissioner of Police. The principal points of interest in his evidence, which may be taken as the official view of how the police perform their duties, were that a constable could not be on the same beat for more than a month at a time; even when on the same beat his hours varied from week to week. During six months ended April 30 one man arrested 41 prostitutes, another 27, another 23. Total for prosecution in 1905 was 6,756, of whom 118 were discharged without comment; in 1904, 4,186 arrests, 122 discharged; in 1905, 4,929 arrests, 127 discharged.

Sir Edward was emphatic in denying that a constable's activity in prosecuting cases affects his promotion; it was not taken into account at all, as all promotion is the result of an examination. In his three and a half years as Chief Commissioner he only knew of two cases of promotion without examination, while the number of promotions averaged 400 a year. No special record of the constable's individual work in cases is kept. No special inducement is held out to be unduly active in arrests or prosecutions; on the other hand it is well recognized that the bringing of charges involves inconvenience and loss of rest to the officer concerned.

The regulations issued to each man show that a woman before being liable to arrest for solicitation must commit some distinct offence against the law, and in the first instance must be cautioned to move on and conduct herself properly. He quoted two cases of women charged with disorderly conduct who produced men who swore they were the husbands and that the women were respectable, with the result that the cases were dismissed, and in one case a constable punished, when later it was clearly proved that the men were not husbands but lived on the women's earnings.

Sir Henry suggested that if persistent solicitation were made an offence without the necessity of proving the character of the woman or any other circumstance, the task of the police would be easier. He received many letters alleging that book-makers gave money to the police, but he had not received a single letter or complaint charging the police with levying blackmail on women of the unfortunate class. He thought the varying of men's beats made any systematized form of blackmail quite impossible.

Mr. Isaacs asked if there had been cases of anonymous complaint of constables taking money from women. The witness replied:

"I understand there have been cases in which men were suspected, but they have been so few I cannot remember when I last heard of one. The chief commissioner was the only witness, the inquiry being adjourned till next week when the D'Angely case will be taken up."

POLES KILL EIGHT IN HOLDUP.

Attack Train and Get \$8,000 From Murdered Customs Cashier.

WARSAW, July 28.—A band of ten revolutionaries to-day attacked and robbed a railway train between Herby and Czestochowa. In a special saloon carriage attached to the train were several high-ranking officers and a party of soldiers. The cashier of customs at Herby was in the same carriage and he had 16,000 rubles (\$8,000) in his possession. The bandits shot and killed Gen. Zukato, Gen. Westerming, the cashier and five of the soldiers and got away with the money. A Colonel of infantry, a railway guard and several passengers who were travelling in other cars of the train were wounded.

DROPS PEN TO AID CHURCHILL.

Richard Harding Davis Goes to New Hampshire to Enter Political Fight.

Boston, July 28.—There will be a fight between literature and political organization in New Hampshire at the coming elections, when Winston Churchill will run for Governor.

Richard Harding Davis, author, war correspondent and dramatist, left Boston to-day to go to the aid of his fellow author.

Mr. Davis and his wife left for Cornish this morning to stay at the summer home of Miss Ethel Barrymore.

"Yes, I'm going to help Mr. Churchill in his campaign," said Mr. Davis.

"Take the stump," Well, not exactly. I'm going to be the Greek chorus.

"The political issues? Sure, I know what you mean. It's Churchill running, you know."

"What do I think of his chances? I will tell you better when I come back."

Mr. Davis is writing a play, not the ordinary kind of play, but the up to date tribulations of a group of charlatans. "This will be the season in New York," he said, "when I will be a farmer."

What have I been doing? I'm a farmer now, you know. Yes, I've got a 250 acre farm near New York, and I've been there nearly a year, which makes me a farmer. You ought to see me pitch hay."

BODIES OF THE FIVE SATELLITES ARRIVE.

On the steamship St. Louis, which arrived here last night from Southampton, came the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Bennett and their children, Charles Bennett, Misses Blanche and Gertrude Bennett. All were killed in the railroad wreck at Salisbury, England.

PUT FAITH IN HOUSE OF LORDS

ENGLISH PUBLIC EXPECT TO SEE CABINET'S PLANS DEFEATED.

Ministry Condemned for Proposed South African and Labor Union Legislation—Confidence in Upper House Believes the Depression in Financial Circles.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, July 28.—The cloud of pessimism which has overhung Europe for fully three weeks has disappeared as mysteriously as it came. This has happened, paradoxically, in the face of the realization of the worst fears in regard to the policy which the Czar might adopt in Russia. Nor has the situation visibly improved in other respects.

The Campbell-Bannerman Ministry still threatens disastrous Parliamentary action against economic interests in two directions. It proposes to pass a trades union bill which will place railroad companies and other large employers at the mercy of the unionists.

It contemplates also the granting of self-government to the two Boer colonies in South Africa on terms which are almost certain to result in placing their political control in the hands of the Boer minority. Kipling's stern rebuke, followed by the gravest indictment ever brought against a British Government, which was contained in Mr. Balfour's speech yesterday, may have the effect of bringing these lighthearted statements to a halt before they complete the execution of their empire wrecking policy.

These protests have certainly aroused the public and have further weakened public confidence in this patchwork Ministry. Conservative Englishmen—the word is used in a non-political sense—thank God for the House of Lords. That bulwark alone preserves England to-day from the evils of class legislation and perils which threaten the Empire itself. It is those who are responsible for the imperial destiny. It is a realization that the upper house may be relied upon to defend the vital interests of the empire against the worst of the threatened evils that has relieved the deep depression in financial and commercial circles. It is felt also that the more extreme and unjust the measures may be which the present Government will force through the House of Commons at the dictation of the Labor members, the more certain will be the decisive rejection of the bills by the House of Lords.

Another cause for the revival of cheerfulness in business circles is the diminution of the fear of a Mohammedan uprising, which was caused by the recent alarmist speech of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary. The general view now is the same as was expressed in these despatches a fortnight ago, that this danger, for the present at least, is diminishing instead of increasing.

NEW AUTO RULES FOR ENGLAND.

Proposal to Abolish Speed Limit Welcomed by Car Owners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, July 28.—The provisions in the report of the Royal Commission on motor cars will probably be incorporated in an act of Parliament next year.

Automobiles are pleased chiefly with the recommendation for the abolition of any speed limit. The commissioners have evidently been convinced by the weight of evidence that the 20 mile an hour limit has not proved a safeguard for the public. That this view is widely held by local authorities is shown by the fact that 46 out of 88 counties in England have never prosecuted motorists for exceeding the speed limit, while in several other counties there have only been seven or eight prosecutions and in Ireland's thirty-two counties only two.

The increased taxation of cars will be in accordance with the weight of the car when it is not loaded, and it is recommended that the sums so raised be devoted not to ordinary road repair, but to the creation of more durable and less dusty roads.

Other recommendations of general interest provide for the stopping of cars in case of accident, and if this is not done the penalty will be more severely enforced. Identification is to be made easier by larger plates supplied by local authorities only. Cars are to be registered only in the area where the owner resides. Smoke and excessive noise will be offences under the proposed law.

Portrait on a Medalion London's Latest Fad.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, July 28.—The latest social fad is to have portraits engraved on silver medalions. The fad has come to London from the Continent, where, especially in France, it is all the rage. The cost of a well executed medalion is from £40 to £50. The profiles only are given, though in the case of a child's portrait the full face can be traced out.

GOV. HIGGINS AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Makes a Brief Speech at the Observance of Grand Army Day.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—Gov. Higgins, with Gen. O. O. Howard, appeared on the Chautauqua platform to-day before the largest audience of the season, the occasion being the annual observance of Grand Army day at Chautauqua.

Gov. Higgins made a brief speech, paying tribute to the veterans of the civil war, and speaking optimistically of the future. He said we should not forget that as far back as the War of the Revolution Washington was hampered in his work by a grant of the officers of the army, a kind of graft which would not tolerate to-day.

"To me the future is bright with the promise of industrial and political improvement," said the Governor. "Politics must be divorced from business. The courts must be free from backstairs influence and intrigue."

STRAITON ESTATE MUST PAY

Inheritance Tax of \$800,000 to the State of Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 28.—A decree has been entered in the El Paso county court awarding the State \$800,000 and interest at 6 per cent. from September 14, 1902, the date of W. S. Stratton's death, a total of \$900,000, as an inheritance tax against the Stratton estate, which is placed at \$9,000,000.

The earnings of the estate, which consists of 700 acres of Cripple Creek gold mines, shares in mining companies, in the Colorado Springs Interurban Railroad and Colorado Springs real estate, have reached \$1,329,718.54 since Stratton's death.

A choice bit

for breakfast.

Appetizing, toothsome and delicious.

Grape-Nuts

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

The New Order of Things

Our dry goods departments we have discontinued. It was not merely the disposition to do the thing, but necessity that compelled us to adopt the new order of things.

The departments devoted to garments and personal requisites for men, women and children, have grown and developed to a degree which makes it imperative for us to devote ourselves exclusively to that specialty. Now, as at the beginning, ours earns the right to be termed:—

The Biggest Shop in the States Devoted to Apparel and Personal Requisites for Men, Women and Children—the biggest in scope, capacity and extent.